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ABSTRACT

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**Risk Factors that Influence on Sputum Conversion After Intensive Medication of
Medication of Patient Tuberculosis Pulmonary with Positive BTA.
(Case Study in Purworejo District and its Surrounding)**

Background : Pulmonary Tuberculosis is caused by *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*. Prevalence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Indonesia is 130/100 000. The occurrence in Purworejo District of Central Java the prevalence was 120 /100 000 in 2002 and 150/100 000 in 2003. The implementation of Pulmonary Tuberculosis eradication using a short term medication guide has been commenced from 1990 in Purworejo district. This program was emphasized on the age group over 15 years, and it was expected that sputum conversion after intensive medication phase was 80% at minimum. The data kept in Community Health Center, level showed that Pulmonary Tuberculosis patient with positive BTA coming from Purworejo district on 2003 was 132 patient on those having sputum conversion after intensive medication phase was 94 patients (71%).

Objective : To identify the risk factors which influenced of sputum conversion after intensive medication phase of new patient pulmonary tuberculosis with positive BTA in Purworejo District and around.

Method : The design was case control. The subject of this study consisted of 51 cases (BTA positive value after intensive medication phase) and 51 control (BTA negative value after intensive medication phase) registered at Puskesmas in whole areas of Purworejo District and around between Januari 2003 and September 2004.

Result : The patients of pulmonary tuberculosis which sputum conversion absence is highest in 31-45 years old (41.2%), the most common of education is elementary school (54%) and unstable income occupation status (94%). The risk factor which statistically influence of sputum conversion after intensive medication phase are :

1. Drug drinking irregularity (OR=3,180, 95%CI=1,154-8,765,p=0,025)
2. Side effect of drug /OAT (OR=2,895,95%CI=1,186-7,068,p=0,020).

Conclusion : The risk factors which influence of sputum conversion after intensive medication phase : Drug drinking irregularity and Side effect of drug.

Suggestion : Health education information communication (KIE) is the important to support Medication of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, advocated the Head of District about the importance of the lung tuberculosis eradication, and health education is the important to support that routine of taking medicine.